

New record and geographic distribution map of Microcaecilia taylori Nussbaum and Hoogmoed, 1979 (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Siphonopidae) with notes on size and natural history

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ABSTRACT: *Microcaecilia taylori* is known to occur from the Guianan region to south of the Amazon in the state of Pará, Brazil. Here we provide a new locality record for the species, east of the Tocantins River, 190 km from the nearest record. The specimen was active under the leaf litter in daylight and is the largest specimen of *M. taylori* recorded to date.

Nine species are known in the genus Microcaecilia Taylor 1968, most occurring in the Guianan region (Maciel and Hoogmoed 2011a). Microcaecilia taylori Nussbaum and Hoogmoed, 1979 was described from three specimens collected in two localities in Sipaliwini, Suriname. Recently new records of *M. taylori* were provided by Maciel and Hoogmoed (2011b), who presented for that species a distribution range from south Suriname to south of the Amazon river, in the state of Pará, Brazil; all Brazilian records were from west of the Tocantins River.

Here we report an additional record of M. taylori from the municipality of Rondon do Pará (04°19'28" S, 48°06'32" W), state of Pará, Brazil, and provide an updated map of its distribution (Figure 1). On 12 March 2011 a female specimen of *M. taylori* (MPEG 32560) was collected

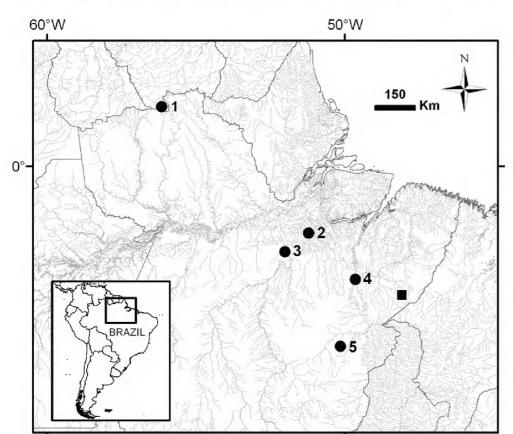


FIGURE 1. Geographic distribution of *Microcaecilia taylori*. Dots: 1 -Type locality of *M. taylori*, District of Sipaliwini, Suriname; 2 – Caxiuanã, municipalities of Melgaco + Portel, state of Pará, Brazil: 3 – municipality of Vitória do Xingú, state of Pará, Brazil; 4 – municipality of Tucuruí, state of Pará, Brazil; 5 – municipality of Parauapebas, state of Pará, Brazil. Square (new record): municipality of Rondon do Pará, state of Pará, Brazil.

by (CRMJ) in daylight, around 07:00 h, after a rainy night, during the opening of a sampling transect in an area of Amazon Rainforest. The specimen was at the soil surface, active under the leaf litter. The absence of ova or oocytes may be because of a recent oviposition, since the oviducts were enlarged. Our report is the first from east of the Tocantins River, and extends the distribution of the species 190 km east of the nearest record, in the municipality of Tucuruí in the state of Pará.

The specimen, 238 mm in length, is the largest collected to date, slightly greater than the previous reported maximum size of 225 mm for *M. taylori* (Maciel and Hoogmoed 2011b).

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